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15 our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Bolivia-Argentina.

unfortunate, but there seems little probability of actual warfare. In such an event Bolivia would be hopelessly overis as clear to the Bolivians as it is to outside observers.

Immediately following a declaration only possible base of operations for ject to criticism. Bolivia's defence of its southern terripation by Argentina.

impossible for military purposes. The form, and they ought to do it. western entrance, via Peru, would in every probability be unavailable by reason of Peruvian unfriendliness to those of to-day.

would almost certainly involve all the recent maps concede to France. nations of South America, with the possible exception of Ecuador, Colom- in the Sahara sands," said the late Lord tiff was a resident of the city whose lines. Brazil and Chile would be arrayed toward the French activity in West lector to give notice of the fact that the livia, Uruguay and Paraguay striving scratching is apparent. In a cense, of against him "by posting advertisements ject for consideration. It is incon- through the Congo Free State, have long quired by the statute. The plaintiff entire world.

We believe that wiser counsels will prevail and that the irritating issues will be adjusted without serious conse-

Mr. Justice Brewer's Remarks Out

some insulting suggestion in regard to march of civilization has gone forward. decision as follows: "Newspaper publithe propriety of his official action. An-

using it. He would not even disap- Africa, shrinks one-half. prove combinations of capital for proper another and much more liberal rule for the poor. In all discussions of questions of this sort, it should never be forgotten that in this free country every enlightened and energetic young workingman hopes and expects that he himself will that are made to restrict the acquisition of wealth and penalize its possessors may in time to come operate upon himself and lessen the ultimate value of his own success for himself and his family or others whom he would aid.

In referring to the cumbersome character of our legal procedure and the Brewer said that an imperative duty to promote simplification rested upon the bench and bar, and added:

" No one appreciates this any more fully than the Judges of our higher courts, yet it must be confessed that some of them are responsible for not a little of the delay. Taking, as sometimes The severance of diplomatic relations happens, four to six weeks to empanel a jury is is not necessarily or inevitably followed an outrage. The reversing of a judgment by an by war between nations. The break appellate court on the ground of a mere technibetween Argentina and Bolivia is most callty when substantial justice has been administered is another outrage."

In these last sentences the Judge almost overstepped the boundaries of matched, and it may be assumed that judicial decorum. The practices which the fact of their inability to cope with a he denounces are evils calling for a radineighbor so much their superior in size, cal remedy; but in the absence of imstrength, wealth and military resources proper motives on the part of the courts they are not outrages. Furthermore, we think the distinguished critic in such cases should be more specific in his deof war, Argentina, with a railway system nunciations. Does he mean that judgwhich already extends to the Bolivian ments are habitually reversed for mere border, could throw a strong force technical errors in the Federal courts? into southern Bolivia and occupy the If so, the Supreme Court of the United principal towns and cities of that dis- States, to which he belongs, has some trict before Bolivian troops could be responsibility in the matter. There are bled and despatched to Tupiza forty-six States in the American Union. and its neighborhood. Tupiza is the each with its separate and independent principal city of southern Bolivia. It judiciary. Reversals on technicalities lies fifty miles north of the Argentine alone may be the prevailing practice in border, from which it may be reached some of these States; but Mr. Justice by a comparatively easy march. About BREWER's implication is not true if he 125 miles northwest of Tupiza is the city intends it to apply to New York or New of Uyuni, the nearest Bolivian railway England or the Middle States generally. point. The only means of communi- In this State judgments are affirmed cation between Tupiza and Uyuni is every day which could not be upheld if a rough trail winding through gorges any regard were had to technical errors and over mountains which are 'crossed which the courts formerly would have at an altitude of \$2,000 to 14,000 feet. deemed fatal. In this respect the New Uyuni is the present and perhaps the York appellate courts are not justly sub-

As to the waste of time in getting tory, which lies practically open to occu- juries, this is confined chiefly to cases of exceptional public interest tried in New Military operations which offer even York county. It is practically unknown faint hope of successful outcome re-elsewhere in the State and is tolerated quire ample supply of provisions and only by some of our local Judges. When munitions of war. 'How can Bolivia get a Judge is called in from another district its supplies? The southeastern route to preside at a trial of this character he from good metives and for justifiable through Argentina would of course be always obtains a jury within a reasonable ends. The rule is more liberal, however, closed. The northern entrance via the time. This is a matter which it is within to the defendant in civil actions to re-Amazon and the Beni rivers is of course the power of the local judiciary to re-

Bolivia and by Peruvian relations with which reports the entrance of a French "The truth of the injurious charge," says Bolivia's opponent. The route through colonial force into Abeshr, capital city Chief Justice Cooley in his treatise or Chile, by rail from Antofagasta, might of Wadai, is too small an announcement, the law of torts, "is a defence to a civil possibly be open, but Chile's consent and too completely buried beneath the action, though it is not always a defence to the use of it would probably strain more impressive war despatches from to a criminal prosecution." The learned if it did not break relations between Melilla to attract the attention which author in a note intimates a doubt as Chile and Argentina. Bolivia would be is its merit. Unimportant as it seems, to whether the law ought not to hold practically isolated as far as the world's however, beneath the detail there lies a truthful publications libellous in some markets are concerned. It is approach- significant and decisive fact. The colo- cases where they relate to matters that able only by crossing the territory of nial scheme of France in Africa is com- nobody has any business to bring before other nations-Argentina, Brazil, Peru plete. From Algiers to Chad, from the public at all and are made with no or Chile. A century ago the Buenos Dakar to the Egyptian frontier, the em- other purpose than to annoy and sub-Ayreans essayed control of Bolivia and pire which a republic has been labori- ject to ridicule; but this very note imfailed disastrously, but the conditions ously carving for over three-quarters of plies the prevalence of the contrary rule. of that time were widely different from a century is rounded out, and with New Hampshire is among the few States Abeshr falls the last native important which have refused to adopt it, as ap-War between Argentina and Bolivia stronghold in territory which only the pears from the case to which we refer.

bia and Venezuela, and result in an Salisbi Ry on an occasion when British taxes were overdue. The statute relatentire change in national boundary attention was for the moment turned ing to overdue taxes required the colagainst Peru and Argentina, with Bo- Africa. Now, at last, the fruit of the plaintiff had not paid the taxes assessed to avoid absorption by the victors, course, it is idle to attribute to the re- thereof in two or more places in the The possible and in fact probable con- cent event any particular significance. town." The defendant published the sequences of war between Bolivia and France, England and Germany, to- prescribed advertisement in two news-Argentina offer a very unpleasant sub- gether with Belgium, as interested papers in addition to posting it as receivable that Argentina should have ago severally and collectively settled sued the tax collector for libel, alleging been preparing for, or that it is about all their claims and worked out all their that the newspaper publications were to begin, a campaign of such magni- spheres. From the day of Fashoda to made maliciously and solely to injure tude, a campaign that would involve the termination of the conference at him. There was no doubt that every a continent and seriously disturb the Algerias the parcelling has gone on, statement contained in the notice was but only now has occupation caught up true; yet the Supreme Court of New with allotment.

the desert, of the courage, the foresight the defendant acted without any intent and the genius which has attended the to injure and in the belief that the advance from Algiers and Constantine notice in the newspapers was essential to Laghouat and Ouargla-and thence to the success of the tax sale. of Court, to Timbuktu and Lake Chad, this will This seems to us to be going pretty The Hon. DAVID J. BREWER, Associate some day serve as one of the most fas- far. We doubt whether there is another ustice of the Supreme Court of the cinating pages in the whole volume of instance on record where it has been nited States, is a man of sense. He successful colonization. To police the held to be libellous for a public officer eeps up the reputation of the Field fam- desert, to restore the oases, to reopen to publish in a newspaper a legal notice .v, to which he belongs, for knowledge the caravan routes, above all to push in the very same words and figures, of the law, love of liberty and a vigorous the tricolor on and on until what had without addition or omission, as those use of the English language. His legal been lost of prestige in Europe was re- of a notice which the law required him studies began in the office of his uncle, gained in Africa, this has been the per- to post in a public place for the purpose DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the greatest of sistent policy- the steady and uninter- of giving information of the facts to American law reformers, and another rupted ambition of the French colonial the community! uncle was the late STEPHEN J. FIELD of world. From the unfortunate advance Forty years ago the law of libel was California, who was himself a member guards that went down into the desert more liberally interpreted in the State of the United States Supreme Court for to return no more to the present of New Hampshire. Oftentimes in the thirty years. It is related of Judge moment, when the telegraph wire runs defence of newspaper libel suits have FIELD that when he was Alcalde of from Algiers to Timbuktu, and the counsel referred with satisfaction to San Francisco he once chased a man Minister of Colonies in Paris may thus the case of PALMER against Concord down the stairs of his office with a bowle communicate directly with his subordi- (48 New Hampshire Reports, page 214), kn fe because the intruder had made nate upon the banks of the Niger, the where the headnote correctly states the

other uncle of Mr. Justice BREWER, tions have intervened to check the ad- public affairs are not libellous by reason CYRUS W. FIELD, laid the first Atlantic vance of France. English and then of any prima facte defamatory matter cable. It is no wonder, then, that the German jealousy interfered in Morocco, therein contained if the publisher, be-Judge knows what he thinks and does the advance from Tangier to Fez was lieving upon reasonable grounds that closed by the fiat of the Kaiser. Then the facts alleged were true, published The learned Judge made a few remarks patiently but irresistibly the French re- them in good faith for the purpose of in an interview at Milwaukee on Thurs- versed their campaign and unable to inducing a reform." day which were most timely, and which, attack in front pushed north from desert The Judges who laid down the law coming from such a source, ought to outposts to devour the trans-Atlas Mo-

enlighten and influence those who are rocco and eastward from the Algeria cies to hate wealth merely because it is Muluya. Italian and British opposition wealth. He pointed out that the only could not prevent the acquisition of justification for condemning wealth Tunis, and now with the taking of was dishonesty in acquiring it or Abeshr the hinterland of Tripoli, long dishonesty or excessive selfishness in ago marked out as Italy's share of

To-day one travels from Paris to purposes, so long as they are not an- Timbuktu by train and steamboat-totagonistic to the public welfare; and, morrow the railroad from the Congo to indeed, it is impossible to perceive how Algiers may be under way. For it is the law can logically condemn such com- Abeshr and the Wadai country which binations and yet tolerate combinations alone interrupted the practical operaof labor; unless we are to adopt the doc- tions of railroad building. The control trine of one rule of law for the rich and of Abeshr carries with it the command of the caravan route from the Congo to Benghazi, the last of the great over desert routes, all of which now lie within French control. Already, moreover, the Tuareg, the pirates of the sand seas, have been defeated—these brigands, who have be rich one of these days; and the laws successfully broken direct communications and ambushed so many French expeditions, have succumbed to native troops led by French officers, who have been mounted on mehara as swift as those of the natives and have pursued the Tuareg almost to extermination. Order, discipline and commerce have succeeded murder, anarchy and stagresulting delay and expense, Mr. Justice nation from one end of the Sahara to

the other. So much has been written in recent years of the failure of French colonial activity, so much misinformation and prejudice has been promulgated, that there must be a real pleasure to all who know how faithfully, intelligently and consistently France has done the work of civilization in the Sahara to see the last stronghold of barbarism in the hands of French soldiers. Morocco alone remains outside the accomplished fact in the French design of Africa, and with French forces at Casablanca and Oudja there are few observers who do not believe that the postponement here is emporary rather than permanent;

In many of the smaller cities and towns f metropolitan France one may find conuments and statues erected to the nonor of soldiers of the Third Republic who have given their lives in Africa, whose fame is only local and whose triumphs are at most only national in their extent. Yet many of their exploits bear comparison with the feats of the veterans of the Grande Armée, deserve place in the history of the pioneers of all lands and ages. Through these men France has acquired well nigh half of Africa, and there can be few impartial observers to deny that the prize has been well

Notable Case in the Law of Libel New Hampshire has been the source of some admirable elucidations of the law of libel, especially as applied to newspapers, in the judicial utterances of its Supreme Court in times past; we are all the more surprised to find in a

recent decision of that tribunal a judgment to the effect that in a civil suit to recover damages for an alleged libel the truth of the publication may not con-

stitute a good defence. In a criminal prosecution for libel the truth has long been recognized as a good defence, but only when published cover money damages; there it suffices for him to show that his publication was true, whatever motives may have inspired it. This is the prevailing The meagre paragraph of cable news doctrine throughout the United States.

The defendant was the tax collector "The Gallic cock delights to scratch for the city of Portsmouth. The plain-Hampshire has held that this fact con-The story of the French activity in stitutes no defence to the libel suit unless

Now and again European complica- cations alleging maladministration of

collector to be a libeller because he pubseing taught through socialistic agen- frontier to acquire the valley of the lished his tax notice twice too often and printed it in a newspaper besides tacking it on a tree.

Not Much of a Snake Story.

The following press despatch from Roanoke explains itself only too clearly and too sadly:

" ROANORE, Va., July 21 .- While cutting hay on the plantation of ROBERT GILLIAM in Botetourt county yesterday Lzwis Johnson killed a strange snake. JOHNSON struck the reptile with a scythe, cutting off its head. He was surprised to see the snake crawl is another direction, and ran a tine of his pitchfork through its body. Upon holding if up he discovered another head on the other end The head on the tail end was smaller than the one on the fore part.

Of course we expected it. Experience has taught us that the snake area dilates in just ratio with the spread of near beer, soft drinks and "just as good as red liquor" dispensed by the furtive bootlegger under the benignant régime of prohibition. All through the mountain districts the manufacture of moonshine has been resumed with sudden fervor the raw material that might well make a graven image weep. Once the article made of sound corn, colorless as distilled water and hot as Mr. BAILEY'S eloquence, was at least pure and wholesome. It needed only time to mellow it to the satisfaction of the most finicky tenderfoot. Now it is made of wretched refuse run through fly by night stills, and generally is as murderous as the stuff that is concocted in the cellar of a Cincinnati grocery store. Intended for instant dispensation, with the knowledge that a new still can be knocked together in a new place should the old one be captured by the revenue officers, this malevolent brew is turned out in a dozen places where one used to serve before, and it is to be found behind every bush along the foothills.

by its moderation. Evidently the little brown jug hidden in the cockleburrs must have been a holdover from anteprohibition times or a gift from some friend dwelling far away and under happier statutes. Under local inspiration snakes with four or five heads, polka dot elephants careering on the turn row, and the Roanoke town cow devouring rose bushes and Philadelphia drummers on her way to the station to see the trains come in, would have been seen. We look for all the wonders of an unbridled zoology as "temperance" spreads itself over the once proud State of Virginia. The despatch says "others vouch for the story." No doubt. As meek a tale as that should have whole hosts of witnesses. If Judge MANN is nominated for Chief Magistrate next month we expect to have Governor Swanson certifying to dinosaurs parading Grace street and ex-Governor Mon-TAGUE swearing to a herd of icthyosauri playing up and down the parlors of the Westmoreland Club.

Snakes? The Botetourt tale astounds

There is little or nothing in this snake story from Roanoke-less than we expected from the advance guard of blind igers with their myriad "substitutes."

If party politicians were ever teachable they would surely learn from the Cleveland election that it is useless to try to win votes by political bribery.—The Speciator. How marvellously alike are party poli ticians of all countries, races and pro

NEWTON'S LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: peared to me at first thought to be at variance with all reason, but on more mature reflection I perceive his stand is taken with considerable ingenuity. Much of the phe-nomena of the force which he characterizes negatively to the accepted theory might what we have been accustomed to call attraction is really a repellent force acting from a spherical periphery in the heavens oward a central point. It may be true that the infinite members of our universe and of as many other universes as lie ex-terior to ours may be diffusing as if each ember were but an atom of gas further and further into the illimitable space.

member were but an atom of gas further and further into the illimitable space.

However, to take matters near at hand, I would like to ask "W. O'D." to explain by his theory the following: Why is the bob of a plumb line drawn not repulsed from the true perpendicular when it is suspended near the side of a great mountain? Would not this new theory reverse the law of a falling body in that it is a fact that a body near the earth's surface fails toward the centre of the earth with a certain continuously increasing velocity? If his theory were true, then a falling body should constantly lose velocity, since he says "a body in motion will pursue the line of least resistance" and must consequently be approaching from the peripheral force toward the central point, where the force would be exerted equally upon the body from all directions, thus bringing the body to rest.

While I believe Newton's Principia to be true in all essential respects, there are some things in the theory of gravitation that I fisil to grasp firmly. For instance, we know that the molecules of a gas repel each other, so much so that ever so small a portion introduced into a vessel of whatever capacity fills the vessel, and the repellent power of the molecules of the gas is limited only by the pressure exerted around them. Hence I cannot understand the assertion that "every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle." L. R. B.

West Point, July 24.

An Unburned Heretic.

From the Utica Observer.

Senator Raines is anxious for the future of his party because of 'direct nominations' and the growing "friendliness for Governor Hughes." These are portents of evil not only to the Repub Incae are portents of evil not only to the Repub-lican organization but to the party itself.

Raines associates the two. Perhaps they belong together. But one may be a friend of Governor Hughes and yet know no more about direct nominations than the Rev. Senator Daven-port—and be as willing to give attention to the Nominations by "committees" are no more

"direct" than nominations by party mans who hold their places by consent. And how before the boses would be the "committees" the Hinman-Green bill provides for? nations by party managers by consent. And how long

Elevation of the Muse.

have no doubt that you'll condemn and jeer

I. poet wise, once sing of see and sky
And Arcady.
But now I'm glad to sing the joys that lie In soap and tea;
No more o'er zephyrs bland or leafy ways
My fancy broods.
My Muse is busy with all sorts of lays
On breakfast foods.
Time was when all my rhymes were spent And joound Mays, Because it pays.

My Pegasus For being such a practical and sheer carved rude crosses in its side. Commercial cuss.
But all too long I sang of youth and love. Winds, waves and stars,
So now my Muse reigns near the ceilings of
The subway cars!
NATEAN M. LEVE.

WHISKEY IS WHISKEY.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-The White House is inundated with letters from women beseeching the President to stand firmly for the decision of the Roossvelt Administration on the whiskey question as that question is affected by the food and drugs act of 1908. Declaring that the rules and regulations for the branding of whiskey promulgated a little more than a year ago violate the terms of the food and drugs act, a number of distillers and importers appealed to President Taff for a hearing of their claims. Having heard their statements, made chiefly through eminent legal counsel, Mr. Taft submitted certain questions to Solicitor-General Bowers for his investigation and opinion. The avalanche of feminine epistles seems to have been precipitated by a misunderstanding of the Solicitor-

Mr. Bowers goes very sanely to the root of the matter. "Concretely," he says, "before we can say whether the name whiskey' is wrongly applied to a particular article it is necessary first to ascertain what is properly called whiskey." was not asked, and it would be quite be yond his proper powers, to draw a hard and fast line in the matter, to specify and with a carelessness in respect of clearly and precisely what may and what may not be sold as whiskey. That is for the Legislature or for the courts to de-Apparently from the tenor of spondence a notion prevails that Mr. Bowers decided that anything looking melling and tasting like whiskey could law. Nothing could be further from the

The view taken by Mr. Bowers differs from that taken by Mr. Bonaparte. Practically he eliminates the middle groups of the Bonaparte decision and recognizes only two groups, namely, that which is whiskey and that which is not whiskey, a genuine article and an imitation. They are susceptible of differentiation along fairly definite lines, such as origin and the presence or absence of certain congeneric abstances and by distinctive flavor and odor. He does not admit that alcohol or neutral spirits colored and flavored to look, smell or taste more or less like whis-key can be recognized as whiskey under the food and drugs act.

Teas, coffees, tobaccos and numerou other substances are mixed or blended without losing their lawful classification as teas, coffees, tobaccos or whatever the articles may be. There is no reasonable mixed, combined or blended shall not b called whiskeys and sold as such, provided that the component parts are themselves whiskeys or derivations from grain within the proper use of the term "whiskey," and provided that the resultant combins tion carries in substantial measure the distinctive qualities and properties of the direct product. The position taken in this report is quite in harmony with the definition of whiskey as given in the United States Pharmacopæia, in which whiskey is described as "an alcoholic liquid ob tained by the distillation of the fermented mash of grain, such as Indian corn, rye, amber colored liquid having a distinctive odor and taste and a slightly acid reaction." The Solicitor's report gives every evi

ence of careful investigation and intel igent consideration of this disturbing question. It is not the final word or the subject. That must come from other sources. It may form the basis of the t has been subjected evidently springs from ignorance of its special purp from failure to grasp its meaning.

SMASHED TOOLS.

Thoughts of the Time When the De racy Was Young. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

ackson was already President of the United vote for him; but I have called myself a Jacksonian Democrat ever since. But I feel pretty lonely. There are quite a numher of Jacksonian Democrats in the United

of them to make a party. My father for nearly fifty years edited a newspaper in this town. One of the mottoes he displayed at the head of the paper was "That government is best which governs least"; the other read "The blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, should descend alilie on the rich and the pour." These sentiments were from the writings of Jefferson and Jackson. There is no party advocating such principles now.

Republicans, so-called Democrats. Popument best which interferes as much as possible with the individual in his conduct, private life and business: that touches him private with the individual in all conduct. private life and business: that touches him at every point he turns, as does an absolute monarchy. Democracy once meant State rights, that the States were not simply geographical divisions of an empire, but were severeign States, everying themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, which document they held to be the work of great and wise men and which was not to be contravened or overruled by idealists, demagogues and self-seeking politicians.

There were other principles of the old Democracy that you cannot give me space to enumerate. For many years the majority of our people believed in them as the sure foundations of a stable and prosperous government. Who led the people after strange gods and left them with their idois cast in a ditch? Are there not men enough and men strong enough to revive the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Tilden and Cleveland?

New YORK, July 24.

NEW YORK, July 24.

Traveller's Tales.

To THE EDITOR OF THE S"N—Sir: Afoot recently in Vermont, I wanted a pair of golf stockings. In Manchester I tried the sporting goods and fishing tackie emporium. The son of the proprietyr was away fishing and the old man and I turned the shop and the little back room upside down to find them. It seemed they were regarded as "dead stock" and stowed away. He paused and looked about him—a chance to sell "dead stock" and not to be able to find it!—the irony of fate overwhelmed him, and with a pathetically helpless expression, compounded of distress and diagust, he said: "It is tubbed, for I certinly shud brag if I sold any of them stockin's."

Just before I got to Manchester I came upon a fine house and stopped under a shady tree near its stable to inquire whose it was. An old, old, very old man, also very deaf, told me it was the Ishams'. "Fine place!" I shouted. In a tremulous falsetto the plaintive old man answered:

lous falsetto the plaintive old man answered:

mobile and a manure spreader."

The height of human felicity was expressed in the old man's voice as he reached the climax of the possessions of that fortunate Dives.
WILMINGTON, Del., July 24.
C. L. C. L. W.

The Rock of Mason.

From the London Globe.

The "Rock of Moses" lies in the wild valley at the base of Jebul Musa, the Mount of the Law, in the Peninsula of Sinal. The rock is eighteen or twenty feet high, slightly inclined, a rough indentation running over each side, which is intersected here and there with silts, and the stone is wern away in places as if from the effects of run-ning water. It is beyond doubt the eldest known legendary object in the vicinity. The Koran refers to this rock more than once, and from these allu sions arose the reverence of the Bedouins, was hold it acred. From the Middle Ages onward it has been visited by Christian pilgrims, who have

Knicker-Can he do sand sculpturings Booker-Yes, he cut out several fellows at the

THE RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

From the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan for 1909, just issued by the Depart-ment of Finance of that country, it is learned that the average steam railway mileage open to traffic at the close of the fiscal year was 4,898 miles, of which all but 445 miles ras owned by the State.

The financial result for that year was; Gross earnings, passenger and freight 81,304,34; Miscellaneous receipts (private roads) ... 139,44 Yen=50 cent scellaneous receipts (private roads). Total carnings. 81.732.784 39,794,673 Balance ... Net earnings for the year. 38,473,563

The working expenses were \$1.2 per cent for the State owned roads and 52.3 per cent earnings of the State roads averaged 8.547 en a mile, those of the private roads were yen a mile. The development of Japan's railways in

the twenty years 1888 to 1908 was somewhat remarkable

These figures tell the story: 2,674

In 1906 the mileage of the private roads was 3,251, all of which, except 445 miles. was purchased by the State in that year or in the next. The net earnings per mile of the State railways increased 522 yen in 1908, while those of the private roads decreased 1,208 yen per mile. At the same dinary expenditures of the private roads

The paid up capital of the private roads d from 223,836,716 yen in 1908 to 25,948,465 yen in 1907, and to 24,345,525 yen By construction the State railways in-

creased from sixty-five miles in 1879 (there vere no private roads prior to 1884) to 1,531 miles in 1906, and then by purchase of private roads to 4,452 miles in 1908. The pri vate roads began with sixty-three miles in 1884 and reached 3,251 miles in 1906. The rolling stock equipment of all the 'Assenger coaches.....

In that year the cost of all the roads stood State rallways rivate railways (261,640,500 yen in Total cost, yen..... The business done in 1908 was: assengers carried..... Passenger traffic, mileage..... norease over 1907... Receipts from passengers, yen. 23,515,606 crease from 1907..... 4.092,968

At the close of the fiscal year 1908 the miles of lines and the private roads thirtytion. Adding this to the 4,398 miles

operation gives Japan a total steam railway mileage of 5,728 miles. tramways (municipal and private) Japan had in 1908 Number of tramways.....

aid-up capital. yen.....

On a population for Japan proper of 49,769,704 this electric tramway traffic in 1908 is about equal to four and a half trolley

yen, leaving a profit of 1,733,000 yen. Practically 1,000,000 yen of the railway profit went to assist the commercial and other operations of the South Manchurain Railway Joint Stock Company.

Cap'n Steison's Gashaug Chowder. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I copy for the benefit of "Ex Trens Appalachia" the recipe for clam chowder as made by Captain Stetson of New Bedford; Wash half a peck of round clams (quahaugs)

Wash haif a peck of round clams (quahaugs) thoroughly and put in the pot without adding water, and let them just simmer. The chewder will be better it they are opened uncoked. Take them out, water and all, open the clams and wash the pot. Fry two or three thin silces of sait pork in the pot and take out. Silce two or three onions, then, and cook in the fat five minutes. Strain into the pot the liquid of the clams, add about a pint of fresh water, four or five potatoes silced very thin, and let them boil until cooked. Chep the pork and clams fine sed when the potatoes are done add them. Let all boil three minutes. Heat a pint or more of good rich morning's milk, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour wet with coid milk, and add to contents of the pot; pepper to taste and a little butter. If the chowder is too sait add water or milk. Dip Boston crackers in water and lay in the tureen, then pour in the chowder and serve very het. Let the chowder only come to a boil after adding the milk or it will be liable to curdle.

NEWARE, N. J., July 24.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: Often I read of Longwood, the cottage wherein Napoleon died, but the cottage of to-day and that of the

deed, but the cottage of to-day and that of the days of old are entirely different, owing to its having been repaired and reflicted so often. Shom after the death of the Emperor it was converted into a stable, and as everybody knows the presence of the steed is not conductive to the preservation of timber. Even in the first years of the captivity the floor, to use an American expression, was all chawed to pleces, as were the partitions, by the rats. When the Belle Pouls touched the island in 1840 her erew could not enter it, so bad was its condition.

was its condition.

At present, however, it is in fine condition, but there is not enough of the original left to atart a match factory. With a few exceptions Longwood is the biggest take ever perpetrated on this most biteable and most guilible of all ages, the age of graft.

HENNE DELMAN. SANTA FR. N. M., July 16.

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The Indax. The Finger of Fate-Nebody refers to us any more. The Finger of Soorn-No, the only one is MatBOCIALISM.

A Clergyman's Idea of It From a Christian Point of View. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: In THE

Sun of July 7 a Mr. F. G. R. Gordon takes issue with a letter of mine which you pub-lished June 20, concerning socialism from a Christian point of view. He asks me exactly seventeen questions, so that it is rather a quixotic venture to compress a relolader into a correspondent's allowance, of space. He asserts that investigators think "90 per cent. of all poverty, misery, &c... is due to the foolish habits of the individual." but he quotes no authorities. I give him Mr. Jacob Riis, who went into slum work thinking environment 10 per cent. and personal delinquency 90 per cent. to blame for poverty and misery, but who concluded after much experience that he must just the estimate and ascribe 90 pe external influences. On pages 11 and 12 of a book just published, "Misery and its of a book just published, "Misery and Its Causes," by Mr. E. T. Devine, Schiff professor of social economy at Columbia. University and general secretary of the New York Charity Organization

the author says: I hold that personal deprayity is as foreign to any sound theory of the hardships of our modern poor as witchcraft or demoniacel possession that these hardships are economic, seetal, transithat these hardships are economic, social, transi-tional, manageable. Misery, as we say of tuber

Socialism, by vesting the titles to all social means of production and distribution in the people as a whole, where alone they belong; would end the iniquitous power. of the few to exploit the masses, would insure to each worker his full product and abolish forever overcrowding, underfeed-ing and svil external conditions. Far from abolishing private property, socialism would-for the first time make it secure, under-standing that the only property which can righteously be private is that which sives one man no economic dominion over his would end all evil. As a Christian I am sure will never cease to be indispensable to enlighten, inspire and purify the individual-life. What I demand and work for as a Socialist is the elimination of a criminally defiling environment for any of my fellows. with all its detestable and remediable in-

The "failure of socialistic colonization": dduced by Mr. Gordon is not to the pb Socialism has never been tried, because it of the social means of production and dis of industry collectively owned and demo-cratically managed for the benefit of the whole people. Until this is accomplished it is unfair as well as untrue to infer that socialism has been tried and found impracticable. My critic maintains that our pri-vately owned railroads give "the best and cheapest service in the world." In disproof of this contention I refer him to statistics in a recently published book, "The Uprishing of the Many." by C. E. Russell. Here are facts, gathered the world over, not "supposes" and "think so's." To give only one example, a ticket enabling one to ride for

poses" and "think so's." To give only one example, a ticket enabling one to ride for a year as much as one wisnes can be purchased on the superb Swise railroads for cless than \$60. Can Mr. Gordon match that en our "best and cheapest"?

Government ownership is not socialism. It is itself merely public capitalism in place of private. It is no pleasanter to be exploited by a capitalistic Government than by the present lords of the realm. This answers my critic's question whether reducing the working day to four hours for railroad employees would not hugely increase the cost of railroading, thereby putting no the price of coal, farm products, &c. If the railroads are to continue paying profits to individuals, or even to a Government controlled by private ownership of social necessities, reduction of hours for railroad workers would ultimately add to the traveller's and consumer's birden. When railroads are restored from present usurparation to ownership by all the possible including the present usurpers on equality with the rest, they will cease to pay interest and profit, and the immense wealth, than now goes uncarned to may for the wasteriumess of the idle rich will be automatically available to reduce hours of labor, employ the hosts of upenpoloved, and yet furnish the people at large with better, cheaper service than now.

United States official reports have shown the average per capita wealth production by the American worker to be over \$2,400.

United States official reports have shifted syrange per capits wealth product by the American worker to be over \$2 a vear, while his average wage is least \$500. Let Mr. Gordon work this out himself and see why our millionaires becoming billionaires, while the peep trips for every man, woman and child in the country during the year.

The South Manchuria (China) Railways, owned equally by the Japanese Government and the public, is a separate proposition, as yet in its infancy but steadily developing. The capital of the company is 200,000,000 yen (100,000,000). The public is guaranteed a dividend of s per cent. yearly by the Government, and the principal and interest of the issued debentures (bonds) is also guaranteed by the Government. The railway company owns valuable collieries at Fushun and Yentai, electric plant, warehouses, lands, dwelling houses, and steamships plying between Tairen (Dainy) and Japanese ports, making a through line. During the six months April 1 to September 30, 1004, the passengers carried numbered \$10,000 and the freight 1,092,000 tons. Receipts were e,352,000 yen, and total expenses 6,185,000 yen, leaving a profit to the company of 771,000 yen, It must be remembered that the object of this company is at least as much to develop commercial business for Japan as it is to make profits on its own operations. By itself the railway showed receipts of 4,373,000 yen, against expenses of 2,588,000 yen, leaving a profit of 1,785,000 yen. Practically 1,000,000 yen of the railway profit went to assist the commercial and other rones of its and for the sources, irrigation and land reclamation, while by no means socialism, are cartainly socialistic. "Wasteful, extravagant and non-enterprising," Mr. Gordon asserts, without giving any examples, "what reason as any same man to sunce that we non-enterprising." Mr. Gordon asserts, without giving any examples, "what reason as any same man to sunce that reason any same man to sunce the sunce that the sunce the sunce the sunce that the sunce the sunce that the sunce the sunce that the sunce that the sunce the sunce the sunce that the sunce that the sunce the sunce that the sunce the sunce that the sunce that the sunce that the sunc

being a Socialist, his office is strictly socialistic, being taken for no hone of meney helive for the honor of it and I dare believe for the opportunity to serve his fellow men.

"What kind of Christians are the Mark Rocialists who believe in onfascation of all the means of production and distribution?" is another of Mr. Gordon's questions. The enswer is that there are no Socialists the world over who believe in the confiscation of social necessities or private property. That is why Christians and non-Christians are uniting in ever increasing numbers on the heinousness of confiscation and in determination to end it. Confiscation is larrely accomplished new, and will be completed unless a balt is soon called. One group of "magnates" riready has control of nearly all. Mr. Gordon had better take nother look, and if he is so onposed to confiscation come over into Macedonia and help us conclude it.

I challense my critic to show that the "titles" to land, natural resources and public utilities were not all obtained in the first place by force, chance fraud or colossal klentomania, and that they can be retained still by any other means then force, open or veiled. Which is the more Christian position, to approve all this by refusiny to protest against if or to hold with the Socialists that every babe born becomes at once join owner with all the race in the public domain of land and social implements, so that he can heave be deprived of opportunity trans he living by another man, or separated from the earth to starve like a castaway?

The Christian has divine senction as well as common sense conviction for the assurance in the carth is the Lord's, and the funes thereof. The frantic claim of a few capitalists to ownership of the earth troubes the Socialist to deprive that God will win. By divine all socialism will peaceably (it is hoped and righteous resonance and the capitalists had be unless thereof. The frantical man, and control, never more to be, as now, in the capitalism now. The masses are going to try socialism